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83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6281

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 14, 1953

Mr. REES of Kansas introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

A BILL

To abolish free transmission of official Government mail matter and certain other mail matter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) all official matter, except the official mail of the Post Office Department, which has heretofore been mailed free of postage under the penalty privilege by or at the request of (1) an officer, department, or independent establishment or agency in the executive branch including a Government-owned or controlled corporation, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, agricultural experiment stations, agricultural college extension services, or (2) an officer, establishment, or joint committee in or under the legislative

or judicial branch of the Government shall be subject to postage at the regular rates, including registry fees if registration is required.

(b) All matter which has heretofore been sent and received through the mails free of postage under the franking privilege by the Vice President, Members, and Members-elect of Congress, the Delegates and Delegates-elect from Alaska and Hawaii, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be subject to postage at the regular rates, including registry fees if registration is required.

(c) No person named in subsection (b) of this section shall hereafter be entitled to the franking privilege with respect to any period preceding or following his term of office.

(d) Postage and fees payable under subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be paid, from appropriations hereby authorized to be made for such purpose, to the Post Office Department in such manner as the Postmaster General may prescribe, and such funds shall be considered postal revenue.

(e) The Postmaster General may provide special stamps, issue permits, authorize the use of postage meters, or make such other arrangements to effectuate the purposes

of this Act as he may deem to be to the best interests of the United States.

(f) Official mail matter on which postage is payable under subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be accepted for transmission in the mails and the postage therefore shall be determined under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

(g) Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to the free mailing of absentee ballots and other balloting material authorized by law to facilitate voting by members of the Armed Forces and certain civilians absent from the place of their residence.

SEC. 2. Section 306 of the Penalty Mail Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1049), is amended as follows:

(1) By striking out, in the first sentence thereof "mail, free of postage, any" and inserting in lieu there "mail any".

(2) By striking out in the second sentence thereof the words "free of postage" wherever such words appear.

SEC. 3. (a) Section 1719 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 1719. Unauthorized use of official stamps, permits, postage meters, and envelopes

"Whoever makes use of any official stamp, permit, post-

age meter, envelope, label, or endorsement authorized by law, to avoid the payment of postage or registry fee on his private letter, packet, package, or other matter in the mail shall be fined not more than $300 for each individual violation."

(b) The analysis of chapter 83 of title 18, United States Code, immediately preceding section 1691 thereof, is amended by striking out

"1719. Franking privilege."

and inserting in lieu thereof:

"1719. Unauthorized use of official stamps, permits, postage meters, and envelopes."

SEC. 4. The second sentence of section 4 of the Act of March 2, 1887 (ch. 314, 24 Stat. L. 440), relating to the free transmission of bulletins, reports and annual reports of agricultural experiment stations, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. The second proviso under the section entitled "Office of Experiment Stations," of the Act of June 30, 1914 (ch. 131, 38 Stat. 438; title 39, U. S. C., sec. 330), relating to the free transmission of all correspondence, bulletins, and reports by the agricultural extension services, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect ninety days after the date of its enactment.

83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6281

A BILL

To abolish free transmission of official Government mail matter and certain other mail matter.

By Mr. REES of Kansas

JULY 14, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

"The House Committee on Agriculture drew plans today to go into all the principal agricultural regions of the country to hear from farmers at the grass roots what kind of program for Agriculture they want when the present farm law dies at the end of 1954.

"The...group decided to hold hearings in New England and in the Pennsylvania-New Jersey vegetable producing area in August and then in early October strike out from Washington on a six-weeks study that will extend to the Pacific and from the Canadian border to Mexico.

"Rep. ...Hope...said 'we intend to study all phases of the program we now have and any new proposals that promise solutions for the many problems of agriculture...'

Rep. ...Hoeven...was named Chairman of a subcommittee to work out the exact route the committee will travel...and the places and dates..."

The statement indicates that the study will include price supports, foreign-trade expansion, soil conservation, flood prevention, crop insurance, and farm credit.

13. FORESTRY; FAMINE RELIEF; WHEAT AGREEMENT. The Rules Committee reported resolutions for consideration of H. R. 5603, to authorize national banking associations to make loans on forest tracts; H. R. 6016, to make CCC commodities available to the President to meet famine or other urgent relief needs in friendly countries; and S. J. Res. 97, to implement the International Wheat Agreement Act (p. 10400).

14. FUR LOANS; FOREST SURVEY; ANIMAL DISEASES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 1152, to extend for 5 years authority to make loans to fur farmers (H. Rept. 1013); S. 725, authorizing a survey of Alaska forest resources (H. Rept. 1012); and S. 2055, to authorize control and eradication of scrapie and blue-tongue in sheep and minor outbreaks of other animal disease which may result in larger outbreaks (H. Rept. 1014)(p. 10400).

15. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 5969, the defense appropriation bill for 1954 (H. Rept. 1015)(pp. 10397-8).

16. TAXATION; PAYROLLING. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 6413, to permit the Federal Government to withhold from employees' wages certain municipal taxes (p. 10400).

17. PENALTY MAIL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6281, to abolish free transportation of official Government mail matter, etc. (H. Rept. 1004)(p. 10400).

18. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4854, to authorize Foster Creek division irrigation works, Chief Joseph Dam (H. Rept. 1016)(p. 10400).

19. POSTAL RATES. The "Daily Digest" states (regarding H. R. 6052, the postal-rate increase bill) that Chairman Rees of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee "announced today that action on postal-rate readjustments has been suspended" (p. D795).

20. RUBBER. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5728, to authorize disposal of Government-owned rubber facilities (pp. 10334-7).

21. PROPERTY. Passed without amendment H. R. 6382, to extend until June 30, 1954 the period during which the GSA may conduct negotiated sales of surplus property (p. 10326).

22. IMMIGRATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 6481, to authorize entry of refugees, etc., into this country (pp. 10337-90).

23. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 5877, the customs-simplification bill (pp. 10395-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.

24. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 2163, to authorize conveyance of certain land in the U. S. cotton field station near Statesville, N. C. The "Daily Digest" states that "This measure will be acted on in lieu of a similar House bill (H. R. 5888) which was passed yesterday, with a request made that said House proceedings be vacated." (p. D794.)

25. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the House will act on the conference report on the defense department appropriation bill; and will probably also consider H. R. 6016, the famine-relief bill, and S. J. Res. 97, to implement the International Wheat Agreement (p. D794).

BILLS INTRODUCED

26. PROPERTY. H. R. 6574, by Rep. Bennett, Fla., and H. J. Res. 312, by Rep. Campbell, to amend section 203 (j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to permit the disposal of surplus property to State health departments and to county mosquito control districts; to Committee on Government Operations (p. 10401).

27. VETERANS' BENEFITS. H. R. 6582, by Rep. Ayres, to liberalize the direct home loan program under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, in behalf of certain disabled veterans; to Veterans' Affairs Committee (p. 10401).

28. PERSONNEL. H. R. 6583, by Rep. Hagen, Minn., and H. R. 6589, by Rep. Patten, to establish a Federal Recreation Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to Education and Labor Committee (p. 10401).

29. RETIREMENT. H. R. 6588, by Rep. Mack, Wash., to extend the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system to farmers and to broaden the coverage of such system in the case of agricultural laborers; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 10401).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

30. FAMINE RELIEF. Sen. Langer inserted a statement by John Baker, National Farmers Union, before the S. Agriculture and Forestry Committee, in favor of the famine relief bill, and urging a careful study of the various plans put forward for use of surplus agricultural products (p. A4957).

31. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Angell inserted a debate appearing in the Sunday Portland Journal on the question of who should build the Hells Canyon Dam (pp. A4958-60).

Rep. Price inserted a Progressive article entitled "Eisenhower Betrays the TVA" (pp. A4969-70).

32. PROPERTY SEIZURE. Extension of remarks by Rep. Celler opposing S. J. Res. 3, proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the President from taking private property at any time other than in the manner prescribed by statute law (p. A4961).

83D CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 1004

REIMBURSING THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT MAIL MATTER

JULY 28, 1953.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mrs. ST. GEORGE, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6281]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6281) to abolish free transmission of official Government mail matter and certain other mail matter, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

The amendment to the text of the bill strikes out all after the enacting clause and inserts provisions which appear in the reported bill in italic type.

The title of the bill is amended so as to read:

A bill to reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official Government mail matter.

The purpose of the above amendments are to insert language agreed to by the committee in lieu of language contained in the bill as introduced, and to amend the title of the bill in conformity therewith.

STATEMENT

As amended, H. R. 6281 amends section 301 of the Penalty Mail Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1048) by adding thereto language which in effect requires all Government departments, agencies, and establishments (including Government corporations) to reimburse the Post Office Department in amounts equivalent to the amount of postage on their penalty mail. These amounts will be transferred to the Post Office Department as postal revenue, out of any appropriations or funds available to the departments, agencies, and establishments concerned. The amounts will be determined pursuant to regulations prescribed

by the Postmaster General, and accounted for by adjustments based upon reports which the Department presently receives. Under existing law the Postmaster General is required to develop similar information with respect to penalty mail, but there is no actual transfer of funds.

This legislation does not in any way broaden or extend the existing authority to use penalty mail.

This legislation also provides for a lump-sum appropriation to the Post Office Department each year to cover postage for mail matter sent and received through the mails under the franking privelege. There will be no identification of mailings under the franking privilege by any Member of Congress or other person entitled to this privilege. There is no change in the classes of individuals entilted to the franking privilege under existing law. In the cases of the franking privilege held by widows of former Presidents and by former Members of Congress, the amount due for such postage as determined by the Postmaster General will be a charge on the applicable appropriation of the governmental body from which the franking privilege derives.

The objective of this legislation—to credit the postal revenues with an amount equal to postage at the regular rates for penalty and franked mail—is in accordance with recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (the Hoover Commission), the Postmaster General, the Bureau of the Budget, and many witnesses at the recent hearings on postal rate legislation.

The adjustments in appropriations of funds which will be made under this legislation will result in reducing the amount of the postal deficit by approximately $36 million.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SECTION 306 OF THE PENALTY MAIL ACT OF 1948 (62 STAT. 1049)

SEC. 306. No executive department or independent establishment of the Government shall transmit through the [mail, free of postage, any] *mail any* book, report, periodical, bulletin, pamphlet, list, or other article or document (except official letter correspondence, including such enclosures as are reasonably related to the subject matter of the correspondence; informational releases in connection with the decennial census of the United States, mail concerning the sale of Government securities, and all forms and blanks and copies of statutes, rules, regulations, and instructions and administrative orders and interpretations necessary in the administration of such departments and establishments), unless a request therefor has been previously received by such department or independent establishment; or such transmission is required by law; or such document is transmitted to inform the recipient thereof of the adoption, amendment, or interpretation of a statute, rule, regulation, or order to which he is subject. The head of each independent establishment and executive department (other than the Post Office Department) shall certify to the Postmaster General at the end of each quarter that nothing was transmitted through the mail [free of postage] by the independent establishment or department in violation of the provisions of this section: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the mailing [free of postage] of lists of agricultural bulletins, lists of public documents which are offered for sale by the Superintendent of Public Documents, or of announcements

of publications of maps, atlases, statistical, and other reports offered for sale by the Federal Power Commission as authorized by section 825k of title 16 U. S. C.: *Provided further*, That this prohibition shall not apply to the transmission of such books, reports, periodicals, bulletins, pamphlets, lists, articles, or documents to educational institutions or public libraries, or to Federal, State, or other public authorities.

SECTION 1719 OF TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

CHAPTER 83—POSTAL SERVICE

Sec.

1691. Laws governing postal savings.

* * * * * * *

1719. [Franking privilege.] *Unauthorized use of official stamps, permits, postage meters, and envelopes.*

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§ 1691. Laws governing postal savings

* * * * * * *

§ 1719. [Franking privilege] *Unauthorized use of official stamps, permits, postage meters, and envelopes*

Whoever makes use of any official *stamp, permit, postage meter,* envelope, label, or endorsement authorized by law, to avoid the payment of postage or registry fee on his private letter, packet, package, or other matter in the [mail,] *mail* shall be fined not more than $300 *for each individual violation.*

SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF MARCH 2, 1887 (CH. 314, 24 STAT. L. 440)

SEC. 4. That bulletins or reports of progress shall be published at said stations at least once in three months, one copy of which shall be sent to each newspaper in the States or Territories in which they are respectively located, and to such individuals actually engaged in farming as may request the same, and as far as the means of the station will permit. [Such bulletins or reports and the annual reports of said stations shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States free of charge for postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may from time to time prescribe.]

THE SECOND PROVISO UNDER THE SECTION ENTITLED "OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS" OF THE ACT OF JUNE 30, 1914

[*Provided*, That all correspondence, bulletins, and reports for the furtherance of the purposes of the Act approved May eighth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, entitled "An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an Act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," may be transmitted in the mails of the United States free of charge for postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General, from time to time, may prescribe, by such college officer or other person connected with the extension department of such college as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate to the Postmaster General;]

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Union Calendar No. 369

83D CONGRESS
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H. R. 6281

[Report No. 1004]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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JULY 28, 1953

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To abolish free transmission of official Government mail matter and certain other mail matter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, ~~That (a) all official matter, except the official mail of the Post Office Department, which has heretofore been mailed free of postage under the penalty privilege by or at the request of (1) an officer, department, or independent establishment or agency in the executive branch including a Government-owned or controlled corporation, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, agricultural experiment stations, agricultural college extension services, or (2) an officer,~~

establishment, or joint committee in or under the legislative or judicial branch of the Government shall be subject to postage at the regular rates, including registry fees if registration is required.

(b) All matter which has heretofore been sent and received through the mails free of postage under the franking privilege by the Vice President, Members, and Members-elect of Congress, the Delegates and Delegates-elect from Alaska and Hawaii, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be subject to postage at the regular rates, including registry fees if registration is required.

(c) No person named in subsection (b) of this section shall hereafter be entitled to the franking privilege with respect to any period preceding or following his term of office.

(d) Postage and fees payable under subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be paid, from appropriations hereby authorized to be made for such purpose, to the Post Office Department in such manner as the Postmaster General may prescribe, and such funds shall be considered postal revenue.

(e) The Postmaster General may provide special stamps, issue permits, authorize the use of postage meters, or make such other arrangements to effectuate the purposes

of this Act as he may deem to be to the best interests of the United States.

(f) Official mail matter on which postage is payable under subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be accepted for transmission in the mails and the postage therefore shall be determined under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

(g) Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to the free mailing of absentee ballots and other balloting material authorized by law to facilitate voting by members of the Armed Forces and certain civilians absent from the place of their residence.

SEC. 2. Section 306 of the Penalty Mail Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1049), is amended as follows:

(1) By striking out, in the first sentence thereof "mail, free of postage, any" and inserting in lieu there "mail any".

(2) By striking out in the second sentence thereof the words "free of postage" wherever such words appear.

SEC. 3 (a) Section 1719 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 1719. Unauthorized use of official stamps, permits, postage meters, and envelopes

"Whoever makes use of any official stamp, permit, postage meter, envelope, label, or endorsement authorized by

~~law, to avoid the payment of postage or registry fee on his private letter, packet, package, or other matter in the mail shall be fined not more than $300 for each individual violation."~~

~~(b) The analysis of chapter 83 of title 18, United States Code, immediately preceding section 1691 thereof, is amended by striking out~~

~~"1719. Franking privilege."~~

~~and inserting in lieu thereof:~~

~~"1719. Unauthorized use of official stamps, permits, postage meters, and envelopes."~~

~~SEC. 4. The second sentence of section 4 of the Act of March 2, 1887 (ch. 314, 24 Stat. L. 440), relating to the free transmission of bulletins, reports and annual reports of agricultural experiment stations, is hereby repealed.~~

~~SEC. 5. The second proviso under the section entitled "Office of Experiment Stations," of the Act of June 30, 1914 (ch. 131, 38 Stat. 438; title 39, U. S. C., sec. 330), relating to the free transmission of all correspondence, bulletins, and reports by the agricultural extension services, is hereby repealed.~~

~~SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect ninety days after the date of its enactment.~~

That section 301 of the Penalty Mail Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1048) is amended by the addition of a sentence as follows:

"Based on such accountings, there shall be transferred to the Post Office Department as postal revenue, out of any appropriations or funds available to the departments, agencies, and establishments concerned, the equivalent amount of postage due therefor, as determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General.".

SEC. 2. The postage on mail matter sent and received through the mails under the franking privilege by the Vice President, Members, and Members-elect of Congress, the Delegates and Delegates-elect from Alaska and Hawaii, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, including registry fees if registration is required, shall be paid by a lump-sum appropriation to be made to the Post Office Department for that purpose, and the amount of such lump-sum appropriation shall be credited to the Post Office Department as postal revenue.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official Government-mail matter."

Union Calendar No. 369

83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6281

[Report No. 1004]

A BILL

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By Mr. REES of Kansas

JULY 14, 1953

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21. WEATHER CONTROL. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 285, to create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification (H. Rept. 1022)(p. 10649).

22. SUBMERGED LANDS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5134, providing for U. S. jurisdiction over submerged lands in the outer continental shelf, which had been reported from conference earlier in the day (H. Rept. 1031)(pp. 10650, 10630-4).

23. FORESTRY. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 4646, to provide for transfer of Government timber lands to private operators of sustained-yield projects which are taken over for Government projects (p. 10634).

24. FOREIGN TRADE. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2763, to reduce the duty on the importation of wood dowels, if made of fir, spruce, hemlock, or larch, and to provide for duty-free importation of unfinished wood dowels (H. Rept. 1044)(p. 10650).

25. MINERALS; PUBLIC LANDS. Received the conference report on S. 2220, to provide certain exemptions from the requirements that pipelines having rights-of-way over public lands must be operated as common carriers (H. Rept. 1032)(pp. 10634-5).

26. DROUGHT-RELIEF APPROPRIATION. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. J. Res. 305, drought-relief appropriation bill (p. 10555). This bill will now be sent to the President.

27. PENALTY MAIL. Passed as reported H. R. 6281, requiring all Government departments, agencies, etc., to reimburse the Post Office Department in amounts equivalent to the amount of postage on their penalty mail (pp. 10565-6). (10565-6)

28. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Marshall commended the House Agriculture Committee for planning to hold hearings throughout the country on farm problems after Congress adjourns, favored atterdance at these hearings by USDA officials, criticized recent CCC operations as "confidence-shaking," and asked for an adequate farm program (pp. 10640-1).

29. PERSONNEL. Rep. Rogers, Mass., opposed several bills on veterans' benefits, including H. R. 6185, requiring disabled veterans to acquire a passing civil-service grade before adding the preference points (pp. 10645-7).

30. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader announced that the Consent and Private Calendars will be considered today, July 30 (p. 10566).

BILLS INTRODUCED

31. PENALTY MAIL. S. 2502, by Sen. Frear, to provide for reimbursement of the Post Office Department for penalty mail; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Also S. 2503. (p. 10483.)

32. PROPERTY. S. 2505, by Sen. McCarthy, to amend the GSA Act; to Government Operations Committee (p. 10488).

33. BANKING AND CURRENCY. S. 2514, by Sen. McCarran, to establish a sound monetary system, etc.; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 10488). Remarks of author (pp. 10488-90).

34. RECLAMATION. S. 2521, by Sen. Kuchel, to authorize the Interior Department to construct, etc., the Santa Margarita project, Calif.; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 10695).

35. RECREATION. H. R. 6607, by Rep. Howell, to establish a Federal Recreation Service in the HEW Department; to Education and Labor Committee (p. 10650).

HOUSE (Continued)

36. FAMINE RELIEF. Passed with amendments S. 2249, to authorize CCC to make agricultural commodities owned by it available to the President to assist in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements of peoples friendly to the U. S. (pp. 10597-622). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Weichel providing that at least 50% of the commodities be shipped in American ships (pp. 10609-10). Rejected an amendment by Rep. Jones to reduce the authorization by $50 million (pp. 10607-8), and an amendment by Rep. Coudert to delete language providing for repayment to CCC of its investment in surplus commodities to be used (pp. 10613-14). The following language was stricken on a point of order raised by Rep. Jones, No.: "Any assets available to the Commodity Credit Corporation may be used in advance of such appropriations or payments, for carrying out the purposes of this act" (p. 10613).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

37. WATER RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Johnson, Tex., claiming the real key to continued industrial development of the Southwest lies in greater utilization of the potential water supply (p. A5031).

38. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Goldwater inserted an American Agriculturist editorial criticizing price supports (p. A5032).

39. IMPORT CONTROLS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Golden urging additional import control by the executive branch (pp. A5042-3).

Rep. Smith, Miss., inserted a Reporter magazine article opposing high tariffs (pp. A5052-3).

40. DROUGHT SITUATION. Sen. Johnson, Tex., inserted a newspaper article describing the drought situation (pp. A5053-4).

41. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Coudert inserted Rep. Hoffman's statement favoring H. R. 2, to limit Federal expenditures to receipts (p. A5047).

42. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Horan inserted a newspaper editorial favoring return to the gold standard (p. A5033).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY G. P. O.

43. FOREIGN-AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954, H. R. 6391. S. Appropriations Committee.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105A.

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENT FOR JULY 30: Loans on forest tracts, S. Banking and Currency (exec).

effort to handle the problems of unemployment which have existed in certain sections of our Nation.

While the bill to extend the Defense Production Act during June of last year was before the House, I offered an amendment which provided:

SEC. 301 (c). No rule, regulation, order or policy issued under this act shall order the awarding of contracts or the procurement of materiel or supplies in areas of current or imminent labor surplus and any such rule, regulation, order or policy heretofore issued is hereby rescinded.

This amendment of mine was defeated because of a tie vote in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. My amendment was offered as a substitute for one offered by Congressman, now Senator, POTTER of Michigan, which would have specifically authorized the letting of contracts to manufacturers in distressed labor areas without regard to the lowest bidder. After the defeat of the amendment I offered, the House soundly defeated the amendment of Mr. POTTER. I respectfully insist that this vote of the House disclosed very clearly that the majority of the Members of the House do not approve of this unsound procurement practice of letting contracts to other than the lowest bidder. It is my understanding that the Senate wrote into the present appropriation bill now under consideration a provision similar to the amendment I offered last year which would have prevented the awarding of contracts on this unsound basis. It is to be regretted that the House refused to accept the Senate version of this prohibition against such practice and wrote instead amendment No. 41, which merely prevents the use of any of the appropriated funds for the payment of a price differential to sellers in distressed labor areas.

Since the House has adopted the conference committee report, it is my hope that the Senate will refuse to adopt it until and unless its prohibition against such procurement practices is adopted by the conferees.

(Mr. ALEXANDER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I am very unhappy about one partcular provision in the conference report as agreed to by the conferees on H. R. 5969, which deals with Department of Defense appropriation bill for 1954.

Under section 41 of the bill, Senator MAYBANK had added a proviso that none of the funds appropriated by this act shall be available for expenditure under any contract without regard to the provisions of law relating to the making, performance, amendment, and modification of contracts, for the purpose of correcting or preventing economic dislocations.

Under the conference report this particular amendment was superseded by the following: Provided further, that no funds herein appropriated shall be used for the payment of a price differential on contracts hereafter made for the purpose of relieving economic dislocations.

Now, the difference in these two amendments is very great. I feel that if we are to operate under free-enterprise system and to operate our Government for the best interest of all concerned, that we must award these contracts under competitive bidding. As I understand the latter amendment, which is adopted by the conference report, contracts can be awarded by negotiation to manufacturers in the so-called economic distress areas so long as they are able to do the work at as cheap a price as the lowest bid. Now, I have the greatest sympathy for the areas which are having economic trouble due to lack of work. However, it is fundamental that contracts be made on sealed basis and in a fair and equitable manner and be awarded to the lowest competitive bidder who gives the best bid, irrespective to where the bidder might be located. I realize that there is nothing that I can say in regard to this matter which will change the votes in regard to this bill. However, I could not sit still and fail to register my protest in regard to this phase of this particular bill.

ABOLISHING FREE TRANSMISSION OF OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT MAIL

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 6281) to abolish free transmission of official Government mail matter and certain other mail matter.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) all official matter, except the official mail of the Post Office Department, which has heretofore been mailed free of postage under the penalty privilege by or at the request of (1) an officer, department, or independent establishment or agency in the executive branch including a Government-owned or controlled corporation, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, agricultural experiment stations, agricultural college extension services, or (2) an officer, establishment, or joint committee in or under the legislative or judicial branch of the Government shall be subject to postage at the regular rates, including registry fees if registration is required.

(b) All matter which has heretofore been sent and received through the mails free of postage under the franking privilege by the Vice President, Members, and Members-elect of Congress, the Delegates and Delegates-elect from Alaska and Hawaii, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be subject to postage at the regular rates, including registry fees if registration is required.

(c) No person named in subsection (b) of this section shall hereafter be entitled to the franking privilege with respect to any period preceding or following his term of office.

(d) Postage and fees payable under subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be paid, from appropriations hereby authorized to be made for such purpose, to the Post Office Department in such manner as the Postmaster General may prescribe, and such funds shall be considered postal revenue.

(e) The Postmaster General may provide special stamps, issue permits, authorize the use of postage meters, or make such other arrangements to effectuate the purposes of this act as he may deem to be to the best interests of the United States.

(f) Official mail matter on which postage is payable under subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be accepted for transmission in the mails and the postage therefore shall be determined under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

(g) Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to the free mailing of absentee ballots and other balloting material authorized by law to facilitate voting by members of the Armed Forces and certain civilians absent from the place of their residence.

SEC. 2. Section 306 the Penalty Mail Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1049), is amended as follows:

(1) By striking out, in the first sentence thereof "mail, free of postage, any" and inserting in lieu thereof "mail any."

(2) By striking out in the second sentence thereof the words "free of postage" wherever such words appear.

SEC. 3. (a) Section 1719 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 1719. Unauthorized use of official stamps, permits, postage meters, and envelopes

"Whoever makes use of any official stamp, permit, postage meter, envelope, label, or endorsement authorized by law, to avoid the payment of postage or registry fee on his private letter, packet, package, or other matter in the mail shall be fined not more than $300 for each individual violation."

(b) The analysis of chapter 83 of title 18, United States Code, immediately preceding section 1691 thereof, is amended by striking out

"1719. Franking privilege."

and inserting in lieu thereof:

"1719. Unauthorized use of official stamps, permits, postage meters, and envelopes."

SEC. 4. The second sentence of section 4 of the act of March 2, 1887 (ch. 314, 24 Stat. L. 440), relating to the free transmission of bulletins, reports, and annual reports of agricultural experiment stations, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. The second proviso under the section entitled "Office of Experiment Stations," of the act of June 30, 1914 (ch. 131, 38 Stat. 438; title 39, U. S. C., sec. 330), relating to the free transmission of all correspondence, bulletins, and reports by the agricultural extension services, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect 90 days after the date of its enactment.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That section 301 of the Penalty Mail Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1048) is amended by the addition of a sentence as follows: 'Based on such accountings, there shall be transferred to the Post Office Department as postal revenue, out of any appropriations or funds available to the departments, agencies, and establishments concerned, the equivalent amount of postage due therefor, as determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General.'

"SEC. 2. The postage on mail matter sent and received through the mails under the franking privilege by the Vice President, Members, and Members-elect of Congress, the Delegates and Delegates-elect from Alaska and Hawaii, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, including registry fees if registration is required, shall be paid by a lump-sum appropriation to be made to the Post Office

Department for that purpose, and the amount of such lump-sum appropriation shall be credited to the Post Office Department as postal revenue."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official Government mail matter."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides a procedure whereby appropriations or funds of the respective departments and agencies will be available for transfer to the Post Office Department to pay for the postal charges for carrying the mail of the department or agency concerned.

In the case of franked mail for the legislative branch of the Government, a lump-sum appropriation will be made to the Post Office Department. In both cases these funds would be considered postal revenue.

This bill, when enacted, will correct a situation that has long been decried whereby the cost of carrying Government mail appears in the post office budget instead of as a charge against the departments that send out the mail. The bill utilizes existing machinery set up for determining the inventory and use of penalty mail envelopes. Since this machinery is already set up, there should be little, if any, cost to developing the necessary amounts for the adjustments in the respective appropriations.

This bill will have an additional benefit which will result in savings to the Federal Government. In my judgment, it will serve as a brake upon sending out mail matter, since the departments themselves will have to justify the expenditures therefor.

With respect to congressional mail, there will be no noticeable change in the present handling of this mail and there will be no record or identification of individual Members' mailings. It will merely mean that we will have to appropriate, in a lump sum, funds to cover our mail charges.

One good thing about this bill is that the public will realize once and for all the small amount of the cost of carrying franked mail, now about one and one-half million dollars a year, as compared to the total postal deficit. Because of the loose use of the term "franked mail," I am sure the public feels that if it were not for franked mail, the total postal deficit would disappear, when, as a matter of fact, it represents only less than one-fourth of 1 percent of the postal deficit.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, of which I am a member, has been meeting almost constantly for over 2 weeks, holding hearings on the rate structure of the Post Office Department in considering the establishment of new postal rates. Unfortunately for the fiscal structure of the Post Office, such a bill could not be brought out this session. The resistance to it was too great and the matter too detailed to have it brought forth in the time remaining after our hearings were concluded.

The hearings, however, were extremely thorough and beneficial for all members of the committee, particularly the newer members like myself. Among other points which were developed, the one which impressed me the most was the need for a realistic approach to the various classes of mail—an approach which would delineate what the public-interest factor was in each class of mail.

H. R. 6281 is a step in that direction. It is a step toward the presentation of a true economic picture of the operations of the Department. Prior to the enactment of this bill, penalty and frank mail have been paid for by the Post Office Department. Because they did not come out of the appropriations for the other departments or for the Congress, there was no tendency of these bodies to restrict such uses of the mail.

This bill will not save any money by itself, but it will force each department, as well as the Congress itself, to include within its budget the cost of its mail.

Therefore, H. R. 6281 should accomplish two things: First, it will remove from the Post Office Department the cost of all other Government mail; and, second, it will permit the administrators of each governmental department to know how much their department is spending for mail, thus permitting that department head to exercise a more direct control over it and reduce the cost to the Government as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of H. R. 6281 not as an economy measure but as a measure which provides more honest and efficient accounting for the governmental funds which are spent on postage.

[Mr. CANFIELD's remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

CONSENT CALENDAR AND PRIVATE CALENDAR TO BE CALLED TOMORROW

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on tomorrow, as the first order of business, that the Consent and Private Calendars may be called.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of privilege.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, an editorial clipped from the July 25 issue of Labor among other things states:

Congressman CLARE E. HOFFMAN, Republican of Michigan, has so discredited himself by his violent attacks on organized labor and other irresponsible actions that he has become a minority of one in a House committee of which he is chairman. As Labor reported last week, the House Government Operations Committee, which HOFFMAN heads, voted to strip him of power to name special subcommittees for hit-and-run smear probes.

The editorial then continues:

This week after HOFFMAN himself brought up the dispute on the floor one member of the committee after another rose to explain why they felt that the committee's action was necessary.

The SPEAKER. The Chair believes that the gentleman is justified in rising to a question of personal privilege on the ground that the matter to which he has referred is a reflection on him in his representative capacity.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The editorial then continues:

Some of them used expressions that are rarely voiced by one Member of Congress in speaking of another Member.

For instance, Congressman GEORGE H. BENDER, of Ohio, a conservative Republican who heads one of the regular subcommittees of HOFFMAN'S committee, said he had to "put up with considerable malarky" from HOFFMAN. "I do not like to be bully-ragged," he added.

Congressman CLARENCE J. BROWN, also from Ohio and a leader of the Taft wing of the Republican party, revealed that the vote on curbing HOFFMAN'S probes was 23 to 1, with HOFFMAN casting the lone negative vote. BROWN said the committee members had found themselves in an intolerable situation.

"It was bipartisan action," BROWN said. "It was necessary for the committee to take some action to protect what we all consider the worthy rights of the established subcommittees of our committee."

Congressman JOHN W. MCCORMACK, Democrat, of Massachusetts, the Democrat whip, revealed that he had protested to HOFFMAN in vain about his stacking of subcommittees and his dictatorial methods. Other Democrats and Republicans voiced similar complaints. All in all HOFFMAN got a dressing down that was unequaled in House history.

This article entitled the Member from the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan to personal privilege on the floor of the House because it charges that he has used a congressional committee to set up a special subcommittee for the purpose of using it, and of having used it, to carry on "hit and run smear probes."

"Hit and run" implies a cowardly action.

"Smear" means to cover one, or a thing, as if by smear that sticks, befouls. It means to soil, defame, it implies that false reprehensible charges have been made publicly by the Representative against an innocent person, or innocent groups.

The charge made from the floor of the House that a member of the committee "had to put up with considerable malarkey from HOFFMAN and that he—the committee member—did not like to be "bullyragged" reflects, as do the previous charges, upon the Member from Michigan in his representative capacity.

The statement that the committee members had found themselves in an "intolerable situation" is a reflection upon this Representative in his official capacity.

In an article in the Dowagiac Daily News of the 18th there is a statement that a Member of the House—naming

83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2502

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 29 (legislative day, JULY 27), 1953

Mr. FREAR introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

A BILL

To provide for reimbursement of the Post Office Department for certain services performed by it for other Government agencies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to ascertain the costs to the Post Office Department of performing services (other than services related to the carrying of the mail) for other departments or agencies of the Government, or in connection with matters within the jurisdiction of other departments or agencies of the Government, and on the basis of such costs to establish and publish from time to time a schedule of charges to be made for the performance of each such service.

(b) As soon as practicable after the close of each calendar quarter, beginning with the calendar quarter ending on September 30, 1954, the Postmaster General shall certify to each department or agency for which any such service shall have been performed during such quarter, and to the Secretary of the Treasury, the total cost of performing such service during such quarter, computed in accordance with the schedules established under subsection (a). Upon receipt of such certification, the Secretary of the Treasury shall charge the appropriations of such department or agency with the amount certified and credit the appropriations of the Post Office Department with such amount.

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S. 2502

A BILL

To provide for reimbursement of the Post Office Department for certain services performed by it for other Government agencies.

By Mr. FREAR

JULY 29 (legislative day, JULY 27), 1953
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2503

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 29 (legislative day, JULY 27), 1953

Mr. FREAR introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

A BILL

To abolish the franking privilege of Members of Congress and to require the payment of postage on all official mail sent by the Government of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all laws or parts of laws which permit—

(1) the Vice President and Members and Members-elect of Congress (including Delegates from the Territories and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico) to send mail matter relating to official business free of postage under their frank; and

(2) any department, agency, establishment, or officer of any branch of the Government of the United

States to send mail matter relating to official business free of postage

are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to enable the Vice President and Members and Members-elect of Congress (including Delegates from the Territories and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico), and the various departments, agencies, establishments, and officers of the Government to pay for postage on mail matter relating to official business. Until such time as sums are specifically appropriated for the payment of postage on such mail matter, the Vice President and Members and Members-elect of Congress (including Delegates from the Territories and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico), and the various departments, agencies, establishments, and officers of the Government are authorized to use any funds available to them for any other purpose to pay for postage on such mail matter.

SEC. 3. The Postmaster General is authorized to provide special stamps, issue permits, authorize the use of postage meters, or make such other arrangements to effectuate the purposes of this Act as he may deem to be to the best interests of the United States.

SEC. 4. The Postmaster General is authorized to prescribe regulations governing the acceptance for transmission

in the mails, and the determination of the postage therefor, of mail matter relating to official business of the Vice President and Members of and Members-elect of Congress (including Delegates from the Territories and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico), and of the various departments, agencies, establishments, and officers of the Government.

SEC. 5. (a) Section 1719 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 1719. Unauthorized use of official stamps, permits, postage meters, and envelopes.

"Whoever makes use of any official stamp, permit, postage meter, envelope, label, or endorsement authorized by law, to avoid the payment of postage or registry fee on his private letter, packet, package, or other matter in the mail shall be fined not more than $300."

(b) The analysis of chapter 83 of title 18, United States Code, immediately preceding section 1691 thereof, is amended by striking out

"1719. Franking privilege."

and inserting in lieu thereof:

"1719. Unauthorized use of official stamps, permits, postage meters, and envelopes."

SEC. 6. This Act shall become effective on July 1, 1954.

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S. 2503

A BILL

To abolish the franking privilege of Members of Congress and to require the payment of postage on all official mail sent by the Government of the United States.

By Mr. FREAR

JULY 29 (legislative day, JULY 27), 1953
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

Calendar No. 729

83D CONGRESS
1st Session

SENATE

REPORT
No. 732

REIMBURSING THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR TRANSMISSION OF OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT MAIL MATTER

JULY 30 (legislative day, JULY 27), 1953.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CARLSON, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6281]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6281) to amend section 301 of the Penalty Mail Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1048) to reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official Government mail matter, having considered the same, report favorably thereon, without amendment, and recommend that the bill do pass.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to provide for appropriations, based on accountings as provided by section 301 of the Penalty Mail Act of 1948, to be paid out of the appropriations or funds to all Government departments, agencies, and establishments (including Government corporations) to reimburse the Post Office Department in amounts equivalent to the amount of postage on their penalty mail. Such amounts will be considered postal revenue and transferred to the Post Office Department out of any of the appropriations or funds available to the departments, agencies, and establishments concerned.

Under the present law the Postmaster General is required to develop similar information as herein provided with respect to penalty mail but there is no actual transfer of funds to the Post Office Department from the various agencies.

H. R. 6281 further provides for a lump-sum appropriation to be paid to the Post Office Department each year to cover postage for mail matter sent and received through the mails under the franking privilege. There will be no identification of mailings under the franking privilege by any Member of Congress or other persons entitled to this privilege. In the cases of franking privileges held by widows of former

Presidents and former Members of Congress, the amount due for such postage as determined by the Postmaster General will be a charge against the appropriation of the governmental body from which the franking privilege derives.

This legislation in no way broadens or restricts the existing authority to use penalty mail nor does it change any classes of the individuals now entitled to the franking privilege.

The major accomplishment of this legislation is to provide the authority and make available for transfer appropriations or funds of the respective departments and agencies to the Post Office Department to pay the postal charges for carrying the mail of the department or agency concerned. By crediting the postal revenues of the Post Office Department with an amount equal to postage at the regular rates for penalty and franked mail it is estimated that it will reduce the amount of the postal deficit by approximately $36 million.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italics; existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SECTION 301 OF THE PENALTY MAIL ACT OF 1948 (62 STAT. 1048)

SEC. 301. All envelopes, labels, wrappers, cards, and other articles, bearing the indicia prescribed by law for matter mailed free of postage under the penalty privilege by all executive departments and agencies, all independent establishments of the Government, and all other organizations and persons authorized by law to use the penalty privilege, shall be procured or accounted for through the Postmaster General under such regulations as he shall prescribe. The head of each such department, agency, establishment, or other organization, or each such person, shall submit to the Postmaster General within sixty days after the close of each fiscal year a statement showing the number of envelopes, labels, wrappers, cards, and other articles bearing such indicia on hand at the close of such fiscal year. *Based on such accountings, there shall be transferred to the Post Office Department as postal revenue, out of any appropriations or funds available to the departments, agencies, and establishments concerned, the equivalent amount of postage due therefor, as determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General.*

SEC. 2. The postage on mail matter sent and received through the mails under the franking privilege by the Vice President, Members, and Members-elect of Congress, the Delegates and Delegates-elect from Alaska and Hawaii, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, including registry fees if registration is required, shall be paid by a lump-sum appropriation to be made to the Post Office Department for that purpose, and the amount of such lump-sum appropriation shall be credited to the Post Office Department as postal revenue.

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1ST SESSION

H. R. 6281

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 30 (legislative day, JULY 27), 1953
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

AN ACT

To reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official Government-mail matter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 301 of the Penalty Mail Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1048) is amended by the addition of a sentence as follows: "Based on such accountings, there shall be transferred to the Post Office Department as postal revenue, out of any appropriations or funds available to the departments, agencies, and establishments concerned, the equivalent amount of postage due therefor, as determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General.".

SEC. 2. The postage on mail matter sent and received

through the mails under the franking privilege by the Vice President, Members, and Members-elect of Congress, the Delegates and Delegates-elect from Alaska and Hawaii, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, including registry fees if registration is required, shall be paid by a lump-sum appropriation to be made to the Post Office Department for that purpose, and the amount of such lump-sum appropriation shall be credited to the Post Office Department as postal revenue.

Passed the House of Representatives July 29, 1953.

Attest: LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

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H. R. 6281

AN ACT

To reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official Government-mail matter.

JULY 30 (legislative day, JULY 27), 1953
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

13. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. The "Daily Digest" states: The Agriculture Committee agreed on a bill on national apportionment for 1954 cotton acreage allotments (H.R. 6665), setting the national minimum allotment at 22.5 million acres. Also agreed to provisions to take care of hardship cases; regarding land factor and history; that there would be no reduction below 70.5%, 1952 acreage, which means that no State would have to take a reduction of more than 29.5% of the 1952 acreage; and that California and Arizona would receive a bonus acreage, over and above their share in the 22.5 million acres, which will not count in the cotton history in such States (p. D816). Rep. Wickersham commented on this proposed bill (p. 10839).

14. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Bow spoke against Federal construction of a dam at Hells Canyon (pp. 10840-42).

15. RESEARCH. Received a Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters petition requesting an increase in the National Science Foundation appropriation (p.10853).

SENATE

16. FAMINE RELIEF. Conferees were appointed in both Houses on S. 2249, to authorize CCC to make agricultural commodities owned by it available to the President to assist in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements of peoples friendly to the U.S. (pp. 10720, 10805).

17. DEBT INCREASE. Both Houses received the President's message recommending an increase of $15,000,000,000 in the statutory debt limit (H. Doc. 220) (pp. 10826-7 10873). Rep. Reed, N. Y., inserted a statement presented by the Administration in support of the increase (pp. 10827-8).

18. FOREST LOANS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S.2069, to authorize national banking associations to make loans on forest tracts (S. Rept. 731) (p. 10883).

19. PENALTY MAIL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6281, to reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official Government mail matter (S. Rept. 732) (p. 10883).

20. LAND TRANSFERS. Passed without amendment H.R. 3107 and H.R. 2458, to convey certain national-forest lands in Basalt, Colo., and Cherry Point, N. C. (p. 10734). These bills will now be sent to the President.

21. SUBMERGED LANDS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5134, providing for U. S. jurisdiction over submerged lands in the outer continental shelf (pp. 10720-1, 10734-9, 10742-6, 10859-61, 10864-72). This bill will now be sent to the President.

22. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 6185, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 (pp. 10876-7). This bill provides that veterans must receive passing grades in civil service examinations before they may receive credit for preference points; and that before an eligible entitled to 10 points preference may be placed on the top of the register, he must have at least a compensable disability of 10%.

Sen. Carlson spoke on the steps taken during the last six months to strengthen the civil-service system, and he inserted Mr. George H. Moore's (member, CSC) statement on this matter (pp. 10721-2).

23. FORESTRY. Sen. Maybank discussed the history and growth of the timber industry in the South (pp. 10861-4).

24. RECLAMATION. Received Interior's report on a plan of improvement for the Washita River Subbasin, Red River Basin, Okla. and Tex.; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 10701).

25. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 6200, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 10703-20). Sens. Bridges, Ferguson, Cordon, Saltonstall, Hayden, Russell and McCarran were appointed conferees (p. 10720). Agreed to all Committee amendments with one exception not affecting this Department (pp. 10703-6).

By Sen. Young, to provide an additional $4,500,000 to this Department to carry out the corn-acreage allotment program (pp. 10713-4).

By Sen. Bridges, to provide $84,500,000 for school construction in Federally affected areas, to be effective only upon enactment of H. R. 6049 (pp. 10707-8).

By Sen. Bridges, to earmark not to exceed $200,000,000 of Defense Department funds, which are certified by the Defense Secretary as saved as a result of the Korean armistice, for relief and rehabilitation in Korea (pp. 10708-10).

By Sen. Bridges, to provide $4,000,000 to carry out an emergency refugee program, to be effective only upon the enactment of either S. 1917 or H. R. 6481 (p. 10711).

By Sen. Bridges, to provide an additional $250,000 for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (p. 10712).

By Sen. Bridges, to authorize 215 super-grade positions in the Defense Department (p. 10712).

By Sen. Fulbright, authorizing contracts in excess of 1 year with respect to certain foreign credits to insure that the agreements under the International Information and Educational activities will be unaffected by the bringing of foreign currencies under the appropriation prodedure (pp. 10719-20).

By Sen. Hayden, providing $450,000 additional for the Mexican farm-labor program (p. 10718).

By Sen. Ferguson, permitting use of funds for Council of Economic Advisers' members appointed during recess (p. 10718).

By Sens. Maybank and Mundt, barring use of funds for new furniture in Government departments if excess or rehabilitation furniture is available (p. 10711).

BILLS INTRODUCED

26. PERSONNEL. S. 2530, by Sen. Douglas, to amend the Social Security Act to provide unemployment insurance for Federal civilian employees; to Finance Committee (p. 10702).

S. 2533, by Sen. Mansfield, to provide a lump-sum death payment to beneficiaries of employees of the Forest Service killed while combating forest fires; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee (p. 10702).

H. R. 6663, by Rep. Friedel, to increase the amount of earnings allowed social-security beneficiaries; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 10852).

H. R. 6664, by Rep. Heller, to extend and improve the old-age and survivors insurance system, to provide permanent and total disability insurance and rehabilitation benefits; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 10852).

27. CCC. S. 2526, by Sen. Butler, Neb., to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act in order to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of the Commodity Credit Corporation; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 10702).

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83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6281

[Report No. 732]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 29 (legislative day, JULY 27), 1953
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JULY 30 (legislative day, JULY 27), 1953
Reported by Mr. CARLSON, without amendment

AN ACT

To reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official Government-mail matter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 301 of the Penalty Mail Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1048) is amended by the addition of a sentence as follows: "Based on such accountings, there shall be transferred to the Post Office Department as postal revenue, out of any appropriations or funds available to the departments, agencies, and establishments concerned, the equivalent amount of postage due therefor, as determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General.".

SEC. 2. The postage on mail matter sent and received

through the mails under the franking privilege by the Vice President, Members, and Members-elect of Congress, the Delegates and Delegates-elect from Alaska and Hawaii, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, including registry fees if registration is required, shall be paid by a lump-sum appropriation to be made to the Post Office Department for that purpose, and the amount of such lump-sum appropriation shall be credited to the Post Office Deparment as postal revenue.

Passed the House of Representatives July 29, 1953.

Attest: LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 729

83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6281

[Report No. 732]

AN ACT

To reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official Government-mail matter.

JULY 29 (legislative day, JULY 27), 1953
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JULY 30 (legislative day, JULY 27), 1953
Reported without amendment

28. FARM LABOR. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3480, to continue the Mexican farm-labor program for two years (p. 11090).

29. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported S. 1276, to increase the interest rate on farm-tenant loans (pp. 11097, 11104-5).

30. NOMINATION OF Harold E. Stassen, to be Director of Foreign Operations Administration, was confirmed (p. 11136).

31. DEBT LIMIT. The Finance Committee voted to defer further action until the next session of Congress on H. R. 6672, to increase the statutory debt limit (p. D830).

32. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed without amendment H. R. 6382, to extend until June 30, 1954, the period during which GSA may conduct negotiated sales of surplus property (p. 11054). This bill will now be sent to the President.

33. PENALTY MAIL. Passed without amendment H. R. 6281, to require executive departments, etc., to reimburse the Post Office Department for penalty mail (pp. 11078-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

34. FOREST LOANS. Passed without amendment H. R. 5603, to authorize national banking associations to make loans on forest tracts (pp. 11070-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.

35. EDUCATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 6078 and 6079, to assist school districts in federally affected areas, and Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 11054-66).

36. SOCIAL SECURITY. Both Houses received the President's message recommending inclusion of additional groups, including farmers, in the Social Security Act (H. Doc. 225); to Senate Finance Committee and House Ways and Means Committee (pp. 11213, 11134).

37. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Sen. McCarthy was appointed as an additional conferee on this bill, H. R. 4974 (p. 11035).

38. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Rejected the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6200. Senate conferees were appointed for a further conference. (pp. 11097-104)

39. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Aiken inserted a letter from Secretary Benson reviewing the studies now under way and stating, "The objective of our study is to have ready for Congress, when it reconvenes, judgments and recommendations that will be helpful in improving farm legislation." (pp. 11036-7.)

40. STORAGE FACILITIES. Sen. Murray asked additional USDA action to make available more wheat-storage facilities (pp. 11037-40).

41. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Griswold inserted a Farm Bureau letter favoring H. R. 3203, the trip-leasing bill (pp. 11049-50).

42. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 3956, to provide for conveyance of a tract in the Santa Fe National Forest, N. Mex. (p. 11052). This bill will now be sent to the President.

43. TREATY POWERS. Sen. Bricker spoke in support of his resolution to limit treaty powers and criticized the Knowland substitute (pp. 11090-7).

14. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6200 (pp. 11005-7). The conferees fixed the corn acreage allotment item at $5,000,000 and reported in disagreement the provision continuing drought-relief funds of Public Law 371, 82nd Cong.

15. WEATHER CONTROL. Passed as reported S. 285, to establish an Advisory Committee on Weather Control to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather control for the purpose of determining the extent to which the U. S. should experiment with, engage in, or regulate weather control (pp. 10930-2).

16. RECLAMATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 5731, to authorize the Santa Margarita River project, Calif. (pp. 10940-1).

17. GRAZING LANDS. Rep. D'Ewart spoke in support of the stockmen's grazing bill and said Rep. Hope was introducing a modified bill on this subject which has the support of various interested parties (p. 10930).

17. RECLAMATION. Rep. D'Ewart recommended the establishment of various additional reclamation projects (p. 10930).

SENATE - July 31

18. FOREIGN AID; REORGANIZATION. Sen. Mansfield criticized the President's reorganization plan establishing a Foreign Operations Administration (pp. 10899-901).

19. DEBT LIMIT. Discussed the President's request for an increase in the debt limit (pp. 10903-8).

SENATE - August 1

20. FCA REORGANIZATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4353, to reorganize the Farm Credit Administration, etc. (p. 11040). This bill will now be sent to the President.

21. FAMINE RELIEF. Agreed to the conference report on S. 2249, the famine-relief bill (p.11044). This bill will now be sent to the President.

22. SAFETY. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1105, to incorporate the National Safety Council (p. 11049). This bill will now be sent to the President.

23. IMMIGRATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6481, to authorize immigration of 214,000 refugees, etc. (pp. 11073-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.

24. CROP INSURANCE. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1367, to continue the authority for expansion of the crop insurance program to additional counties (p. 11044). This bill will now be sent to the President.

25. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 2097, to increase the amount authorized for the Eklutna, Alaska, project (pp. 11048-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

26. WEATHER CONTROL. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 285, to authorize a study of weather-control activities, etc. (p. 11048). This bill will now be sent to the President.

27. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 887, to permit the exchange and amendment of farm units on Federal irrigation projects (pp. 11049, 11083-4) This bill will now be sent to the President.

the question of agreeing to the conference report, my vote will be cast in favor of adoption of the report.

I think the Senator from Nevada has demonstrated in his speech the safeguards which have been thrown about the security and the welfare and the future happiness of the United States, in not permitting the immigration laws to be destroyed, and in guarding against some very serious evils which might have come to our country had not the Senator's long fight resulted in a bill which does protect the people of the United States.

So, Mr. President, if a yea-and-nay vote is taken on the question of agreeing to the conference report, I shall vote "Yea" in favor of adoption of the conference report.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Colorado for his courteous remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. LANGER. I desire to compliment the distinguished Senator from Nevada upon his statement regarding the immigration-refugee bill, which the Senate just passed. I think the distinguished Senator from Nevada was entirely correct, and I wish to be associated with him in everything he said on that subject.

COORDINATION OF WISCONSIN RETIREMENT FUND WITH FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE SYSTEM

The bill (H. R. 2062) to permit the coordination of the Wisconsin retirement fund with the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MARGARET D. SURHAN

The bill (H. R. 3276) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret D. Surhan was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SOCIAL-SECURITY CREDITS FOR MILITARY SERVICE, AND LUMP-SUM DEATH PAYMENTS

The bill (H. R. 4151) to provide wage credits under title II of the Social Security Act for military service before July 1, 1955, and to extend the time for filing application for lump-sum death payments under such title with respect to the death of certain individuals dying in the service who are reinterred was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TAX DRAWBACKS ON CERTAIN NONBEVERAGE PRODUCTS

The bill (H. R. 4980) to amend section 3250 (1) (5) of the Internal Revenue Code to provide that a person entitled to drawback with respect to certain nonbeverage products may elect to receive such drawback on a monthly instead of a quarterly basis was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ABATEMENT OF JEOPARDY ASSESSMENTS

The bill (H. R. 6402) to provide for abatement of jeopardy assessments when jeopardy does not exist was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMMEMORATION OF 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF FORMATION OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY, VA.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 28) commemorating the 300th anniversary of the formation of Westmoreland County, Va., was considered and agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

RECOGNITION OF 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 74) authorizing the recognition of the 200th anniversary of the founding of Columbia University was announced as next in order.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I do not think there is any objection to the consideration of this joint resolution; but I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 250, which is almost identical with Senate Joint Resolution 74.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me inquire whether these joint resolutions are identical?

Mr. IVES. They are identical, with one exception which I shall point out.

Mr. GORE. Then I reserve the right to object, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New York desire to point out the difference between the two joint resolutions, so that the Senator from Tennessee may be informed of it?

Mr. IVES. The two joint resolutions are identical, with the exception of a section which was placed in the Senate joint resolution by the committee, and which covers the expenses of Members of Congress incidental to the performance of their duties and responsibilities pursuant to their designation under the joint resolution. The House joint resolution does not contain such a section. I feel very strongly that the House will not accept the section. That is the one amendment which has been made to the Senate joint resolution.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask that the House joint resolution be considered and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In view of the explanation, does the Senator from Tennessee object?

Mr. GORE. No, Mr. President; I do not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New York?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 250) authorizing the recognition of the 200th anniversary of the founding of Columbia University in the city of New York and providing for the representation of the Government and people of the United States in the observance of this anniversary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 250) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

Mr. IVES. I ask unanimous consent that Senate Joint Resolution 74 be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONGRESS OF 1754, AT ALBANY, N. Y.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 99) creating a committee to assist in the 200th anniversary of the Congress of 1754, held at Albany, N. Y., was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, before the amendment is stated, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to consider House Resolution 290, Calendar 816. This joint resolution is identical to the Senate joint resolution, with the exception of the same kind of expense item to which I referred in connection with the preceding joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New York?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 290) creating a committee to assist in the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Congress of 1754, held at Albany, N. Y., on June 24 of that year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 290) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate Joint Resolution 99 is indefinitely postponed.

INCORPORATION OF BOARD FOR FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1796) to incorporate the Board for Fundamental Education, which had

been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 7, at the beginning of line 18, to insert "Such reports shall not be printed as public documents.", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following persons: Ernest R. Alexander, of Dallas, Tex.: John R. Alford, of Henderson, Tex.: William H. Book, of Indianapolis, Ind.; E. M. Dealey, of Dallas, Tex. A. Dale Fiers, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Fred F. Florence, of Dallas, Tex.; E. B. Germany, of Dallas, Tex.; Sam Gladney, of Dallas, Tex.; Theodore B. Griffith, of Indianapolis, Ind.; O. H. Grissom, of Longview, Tex.; Harry T. Ice, of Indianapolis, Ind.; J. C. Judge of Mineola, Tex.; George Kuhn, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles J. Lynn, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Eugene S. Pulliam, of Indianapolis, Ind.; C. B. Roberts, of Dallas, Tex.; William L. Schloss, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Ben H. Wooten, of Dallas, Tex.; and Joseph Zeppa, of Tyler, Tex.; and their associates and successors are hereby created a body corporate by the name of Board for Fundamental Education (hereinafter referred to as the "corporation") and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession and the powers and limitations contained in this act.

SEC. 2. A majority of the persons named in the first section of this act, or their successors, are hereby authorized to meet to complete the organization of the corporation by the adoption of a constitution and bylaws, the election of officers, and by doing all things necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. The objects and purposes of the corporation shall be to foster the development of fundamental education through programs and projects such as—

(1) giving citizens (children, youth, and adults) opportunity to acquire the understandings and skills necessary to relate the resources of the community to the needs and interests of the community.

(2) demonstrating programs of fundamental education and measuring results.

(3) training men and women as leaders in fundamental education by providing internships and other experiences.

SEC. 4. The corporation shall have power—

(1) to sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of competent jurisdiction;

(2) to adopt, use, and alter a corporate seal;

(3) to choose such officers, managers, agents, and employees as the business of the corporation may require;

(4) to adopt and alter a constitution and bylaws, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or any State in which such corporation is to operate, for the management of its property and the regulation of its affairs;

(5) to contract and be contracted with;

(6) to take and hold by lease, gift, purchase, grant, devise, or bequest any property, real or personal, necessary for attaining the objects of accomplishing the purposes of the corporation, subject to applicable provisions of law of any State (A) governing the amount or kind of real and personal property which may be held by, or (B) otherwise limiting or controlling the ownership of real and personal property by, a corporation operating in such State;

(7) to transfer and convey real or personal property;

(8) to borrow money for the purposes of the corporation, issue bonds therefor, and secure the same by mortgage, subject to all applicable provisions of Federal or State law;

(9) to use the corporate funds to give prizes, awards, loans, scholarships, and grants to deserving students for the purposes set forth in section 3;

(10) to publish a magazine and other publications; and

(11) to do any and all acts and things necessary and proper to carry out the objects and purposes of the corporation.

SEC. 5. The activities of the corporation may be conducted throughout the various States, Territories, and possessions of the United States. The corporation shall maintain at all times the District of Columbia a designated agent authorized to accept service of process for the corporation, such designation to be filed in the office of the clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Notice to or service upon such agent, or mailed to the business address of such agent, shall be deemed sufficient notice or service upon the corporation. The principal office of the corporation shall be established at such place as the board of directors deems appropriate.

SEC. 6. Eligibility for membership in the corporation and the rights and privileges of members shall, except as provided in this act, be determined according to the constitution and bylaws of the corporation. In the conduct of the official business of the corporation each member shall have one vote.

SEC. 7. The corporation shall be governed by a board of directors composed of not less than 15 members of the corporation who shall be elected annually to serve on such board by the members of the corporation.

SEC. 8. The officers of the corporation shall consist of a chairman of the board, a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and such assistant officers as the board of directors shall designate. The officers shall perform such duties and have such powers as the bylaws and the board of directors may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 9. (a) No part of the income or assets of the corporation shall inure to any member, officer, or director, or be distributable to any such person except upon dissolution and final liquidation of the corporation as provided in section 15 of this act.

(b) The corporation shall not make loans to its officers, directors, or employees. Any director who votes for or assents to the making of a loan to any officer, director, or employee of the corporation, and any officer who participates in the making of such a loan shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the repayment thereof.

SEC. 10. The corporation and its members, officers and directors, as such, shall not contribute to or otherwise support or assist any political party or candidate for elective public office.

SEC. 11. The corporation shall be liable for the acts of its officers and agents when acting within the scope of their authority.

SEC. 12. The corporation shall have no power to issue any shares of stock, or to declare or pay any dividends, or to engage in business for pecuniary profit.

SEC. 13. The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, the board of directors, and committees having any authority under the board of directors; and it shall also keep a record of the names and addresses of its members entitled to vote. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member or his agent or attorney, at any reasonable time.

SEC. 14 (a) The financial transactions shall be audited annually by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the coporation and necessary to facilitate the audit shall be made available to the person or persons conducting the audit; and full facilities for veryfying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositors, fiscal agents, and custodians shall be afforded to such person or persons.

(b) A report of such audit shall be made by the corporation to Congress not later than May 15 of each year. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a verification by the person or persons conducting the audit of statements of (1) assets and liabilities, (2) capital and surplus or deficit, (3) surplus or deficit analysis, (4) income and expense, and (5) sources and application of funds. Such reports shall not be printed as public documents.

SEC. 15. Upon final dissolution or liquidation of the corporation and after the discharge or satisfaction of all outstanding obligations and liabilities, the remaining assets of the corporation shall be used by the board of directors for the purposes stated in section 3 above or be transferred to some recognized educational foundation.

SEC. 16. The corporation shall have the sole and exclusive right to use the name of Board for Fundamental Education as representing such corporation and such seals, emblems, and badges as the corporation may lawfully adopt.

SEC. 17. As a condition precedent to the exercise of any power or privilege granted to the corporation under this act, the corporation shall file in the office of the Secretary of State, or similar office, in each State and in each Territory or possession of the United States in which the corporation is doing business, the name and post office address of an authorized agent in such State, Territory, or possession upon whom legal process or demand against the corporation may be served.

SEC. 18. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REIMBURSEMENT OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR TRANSMISSION OF OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT-MAIL MATTER

The bill (H. R. 6281) to reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official Government-mail matter was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement on House bill 6281.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CARLSON

The purpose of this legislation is to provide the authority and procedure whereby the Post Office Department may be reimbursed for postal charges at the regular rates for penalty and franked mail.

Under the present law, the Penalty Mail Act of 1948, the Postmaster General is required to develop similar information as herein provided with respect to penalty mail but there is no actual transfer of funds to the Post Office Department from the various agencies.

H. R. 6281 will correct this situation by requiring all Government departments, agencies, and establishments (including Government corporations) to reimburse the Post Office Department in amounts equivalent to regular postage rates for their penalty mail used. These amounts will be computed based on accountings already provided for in the Penalty Mail Act of 1948 by the Postmaster General. The fund transferred

to the Post Office Department will be considered postal revenue.

The bill further provides that a lump-sum appropriation will be paid to the Post Office Department each year to cover postage for mail matter sent and received through the mails under the franking privilege. The amount due for postage under the franking privilege will be determined by the Postmaster General and charged against the appropriation of the governmental body from which the franking privilege derives.

This legislation in no way broadens or restricts the existing authority to use penalty mail nor does it change any classes of the individuals presently entitled to the franking privilege. It is estimated that procedurally this will reduce the amount of the postal deficit by approximately $36 million.

One of the major accomplishments of this legislation will be the ascertainment of the overall charges for franked mail, which has in the past given concern to many that it is in effect the cause of the major part of the postal deficit. I think this will show that the small amount for carrying franked privilege mail, now approximately $1½ million, represents less than one-fourth of one percent of the postal deficit.

CONGRESSIONAL MAIL

There will be no record of identification of individual Members' mailings but merely the overall sum to be paid in a lump sum appropriation to cover the mail charges.

DEPARTMENTAL MAIL

The departments will under this legislation have to justify their appropriations for their rightfully charged postal expenditures whereby in the past there was no requirement of such.

AUTHORIZATION OF COINAGE OF 50-CENT PIECES TO COMMEMORATE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 1917) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the Louisiana Purchase was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, by request, I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Jersey withhold the objection?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I gladly withhold it, at the request of the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, this bill authorizes the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. This bill is not in the category of the customary proposals for special coinage to commemorate various anniversaries, because this matter involves 17 States, some of which were acquired in their entirety, and in other cases parts of the States were acquired at that time.

I have been hopeful that we might further discuss this matter with the Department of the Treasury and obtain an agreement that at least this one coinage bill might be permitted to be passed during this session of Congress. I ask unanimous consent, in view of the objection, that this measure be called again on the next call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator from Louisiana understands that the junior Senator from New Jersey is not personally opposed to this bill.

Mr. LONG. I understand that the objection comes from another Senator, and that, by urging the Department of the Treasury, we might be able yet to have some agreement on the matter. I ask that the consideration of the bill be postponed until we have another call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZATION OF SPECIAL COINAGE TO COMMEMORATE TERCENTENNIAL OF FOUNDING OF NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 987) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the tercentennial celebration of the founding of the city of Northampton, Mass., was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

(On request of Mr. SALTONSTALL previously made, and by unanimous consent the report (No. 791) of the Committee on Banking and Currency on Senate bill 987 was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:)

The Committee on Banking and Currency, to whom was referred the bill (S. 987) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the tercentennial celebration of the founding of the city of Northhampton, Mass., having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The bill authorizes in commemoration of the 300th anniversary celebration of the founding of the city of Northampton, Mass., to be held in June 1954, the coinage of not to exceed 1 million silver 50-cent pieces of standard size, weight, and composition, and of appropriate design. However, the initial number of such pieces to be coined would not be less than 100,000, which is about one-half a week's production of coins on 1 press and is sufficiently large that it precludes the issue from acquiring an artificial scarcity value.

The bill provides that the expense of making the models for master dies or other preparation for their coinage should not be borne by the United States. Your committee has been assured that the city of Northampton will pay for all such costs.

The Treasury Department is authorized to issue to the city of Northampton, Mass., or its duly authorized agent, the commemorative coins upon its request and upon payment of the face value of such coins. The coins may be disposed of at par or at a premium. The net proceeds from their disposition shall be used only for purposes relating to the observance of the tercentennial celebration as the city of Northampton, Mass., shall direct.

Your committee is fully aware that the Treasury Department for a number of years has consistently objected to the enactment of legislation authorizing the issuance of commemorative coins, and while recognizing that there is much to be said for the objections which are raised to the policy of authorizing commemorative coins, it is your committee's considered judgment that exceptions should be made to the general policy when the event to be celebrated is, in the Congress' opinion, of such magnitude and of such historical importance in the life of our country and its institutions that it deems the event should be commemorated.

The possible small additional cost to the United States in the issuance of the commemorative coin which this bill authorizes and which from time to time the Congress may authorize is, in your committee's opinion, far outweighed by the benefits that redound to us as a people and a nation. Our history, our traditions, our institutions, those historic benchmarks in the development of this Nation—their commemoration are symbols of the spiritual and political development of our Nation, and they serve, as does our flag, to instill in the minds of our people that patriotic and spiritual fervor without which, we as a nation could not survive. We must be just as vigilant, in fact more vigilant, about maintaining and encouraging the spiritual resources of our Nation as we are about the preservation and development of our physical and economic resources. The material resources of a nation can be dissipated or destroyed; the spirit, tradition, and sacred history of our Nation, if reasonably protected and developed, will not only never die but will also serve to make us strong physically and economically.

With this in mind your committee believes that the founding of the city of Northampton, Mass., is of such genuine, national historical interest that it is fitting and proper that a coin be issued in commemoration of its 300th anniversary.

THE FOUNDING OF THE CITY OF NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

When Northampton, Mass., received its charter as a city in 1654, there were probably not 75,000 Englishmen in the New World, and they were widely scattered. There existed only a long, thin line of settlements, fringing the wild shores of the Atlantic from Maine to New York, and some settlements in Maryland and Virginia. New York and the Jerseys were under the Dutch and the Swedes. William Penn had not yet received the charter which he coveted. Neither Philadelphia nor Baltimore had yet been founded. The Carolinas and Georgia had as yet no charters and no settlers. A feeble Spanish colony was clinging amidst southern fevers to an uncertain life at St. Augustine, Fla. Quite probably, the majority of the settlers at that time had never heard of the Mississippi River.

The founders of Northampton, Mass., were true frontiersmen in their day. The region of which Northampton is the center is known today as Pioneer Valley.

In these early days the city was called Nonotuck, after a local Indian tribe. The name "Northampton," after Northampton, England, was suggested by John King, then a popular citizen of the town. This recommendation met with general favor, and the name Northampton was legally adopted by the city fathers.

On March 14, 1676, Northhampton was raided by 500 Indians from several tribes. They attacked the city in three different places simultaneously, but fortunately, were driven away. Four white men and one girl were killed and six men wounded. From that time on, the city had no further serious raids from Indian attacks, although a close neighbor, Deerfield, suffered tragic losses.

Since the founding of Northampton, its citizens have taken part in many wars. The

first real war was known as King William's French and Indian War, followed by Queen Anne's French and Indian War, and King George's French and Indian War, in each of which at least five Northampton men sacrificed their lives. In the Revolutionary War, the city furnished its full quota for men and officers and suffered many casualties. At one time there were some 30 British prisoners confined in the Northampton jail. For the War Between the States, Northampton contributed 751 men, 42 of whom were killed; in the Spanish-American War, 77 men embarked to Cuba, 28 of whom gave their lives for their country. In World War I, Northampton furnished 1,053 men; and for World War II, 2,900 men and women responded to the call. The Navy Department selected Smith College, Northampton, Mass., as the site for its WAVES Officer Training School.

Today the city is known from coast to coast as an educational center. In the very early days of the town, a law school was established on Prospect Street by Judge Samuel Howe and United States Senator Elijah H. Mills. Among the pupils was included Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, who later was elected as the 14th President of the United States. At one time, Alexander Graham Bell taught at the famed Gothic School for the Deaf on Gothic Street. Two famed individuals who once attended this school were Henry Ward Beecher and George Hilliard.

Clarke School for the Deaf, founded by John Clarke, a Northampton citizen, has a worldwide reputation due to the fact that it teaches lip reading exclusively. Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, widow of the late President Coolidge, once taught in Clarke School, and later was president of its board of trustees.

Smith College for Women, established in 1875, was until recently the largest college for women in the world, and is still one of the most famous. Burnham School and the Northampton School for Girls, preparatory schools for college, attract young women, coast to coast.

The Hampshire Gazette, established in 1786, is one of the oldest newspapers in the United States with continuous publication. At the present site of the Draper Hotel on Main Street, there has always been a tavern or hotel for 158 years. A drugstore has existed for 188 years where Dickinson's Drugstore is now located. E. J. Gare & Son, who recently supplied the silver service to the U. S. S. *Northampton*, the second cruiser to be named in honor of our city, has been doing business continuously for 168 years.

Of unique interest is the ownership by the city of the Academy of Music, a theater of first-class equipment and beautiful architecture, given to the city by the late Frank Lyman, and one of the few municipally owned theaters in the United States. Since 1890, this unprecedented gift to the city has played an important part in the promotion of legitimate stage performances, as well as moving pictures. Northampton was chosen as one of the cities to receive generous gifts from Andrew Carnegie. He not only built a library for Smith College, but created for the city a commodious building, known as the People's Institute, and serving educational, social, and civic interests.

Many able men and women have played an important part in the growth of the city. Northampton has produced 1 President of the United States, 2 Vice Presidents, 4 members of Presidential Cabinets, 4 United States Senators, 3 Congressmen, 2 governors of the Commonwealth, and 9 of the city's attorneys have been appointed to either the supreme or superior courts.

Calvin Coolidge, one of Northampton's famous citizens, reached the highest office in the land. After serving his term as President of the United States he returned to Northampton to spend the remainder of his days. His widow still resides in Northampton. History also records the lives of such men as Gov. Caleb Strong, 11 times elected Governor of Massachusetts, a record matched by only 1 other man in the State, John Hancock. Caleb Strong was one of the 55 men of the early days of our country who was a member of the Philadelphia Convention which framed the now immortal Declaration of Independence. Gen. Seth Pomeroy, a native of Northampton, took an active part in 4 wars and only the ride of Paul Revere eclipses his famed ride from Northampton to Boston to take part in the Battle of Bunker Hill. In the dark days preceding the Revolutionary War, Maj. Joseph Hawley, a power in the legislature in Boston, was the first one to use the phrase, "The Parliament of Great Britain has no right to legislate for us." He stands in history on an equal with Patrick Henry who subscribed to the theory that, "Fight we must finally, unless Britain retreats." In the field of religion, probably no single man has been better known throughout the English speaking world than Rev. Jonathan Edwards, who preached in Northampton for many years.

Northampton is not just a name, nor merely a city. The spirit of New England, where America began, is embodied in Northampton.

It is therefore fitting and proper that the 300th anniversary of the founding of the city of Northampton, Mass., be commemorated.

MRS. REBECCA GODSCHALK

The bill (S. 68) for the relief of Mrs. Rebecca Godschalk was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment in line 7, after the word "fee", to strike out "and head tax", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Mrs. Rebecca Godschalk shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CRISANTO CASTILLO UNDERWOOD

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 109) for the relief of Crisanto Castillo Underwood, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Crisanto Castillo Underwood, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Gailey B. Underwood, citizens of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANNI WILHELMINE SKODA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 109) for the relief of Anni Wilhelmine Skoda, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 2, line 5, after the word "sections", to strike out "241" and insert "242"; and in line 6, after the word "and", to strike out "242" and insert "243", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Anni Wilhelmine Skoda, the fiancée of Andrew P. Hamilton, a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Anni Wilhelmine Skoda is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Andrew P. Hamilton and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Anni Wilhelmine Skoda, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Anni Wilhelmine Skoda, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Anni Wilhelmine Skoda as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GERALDINE B. MATHEWS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 214) for the relief of Geraldine B. Mathews, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,777.23 to Miss Geraldine B. Mathews, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the loss of her personal property as the result of a fire which occurred on May 11, 1952, at the women's billets at FEAMCOM (recently renamed FEALOGFOR), Japan, while Miss Geraldine B. Mathews was housed in such billets in line of duty as an American Red Cross employee stationed at Tachikawa Air Base, Japan: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMIR HASSAN SEPAHBAN

The bill (S. 236) for the relief of Amir Hassan Sepahban was considered, or-

Public Law 286 - 83d Congress
Chapter 511 - 1st Session
H. R. 6281

AN ACT

All 67 Stat. 614.

To reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official Government-mail matter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 301 of the Penalty Mail Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1048) is amended by the addition of a sentence as follows: "Based on such accountings, there shall be transferred to the Post Office Department as postal revenue, out of any appropriations or funds available to the departments, agencies, and establishments concerned, the equivalent amount of postage due therefor, as determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General.".

Government mail. Reimbursement for transmission. 39 USC 321i.

SEC. 2. The postage on mail matter sent and received through the mails under the franking privilege by the Vice President, Members, and Members-elect of Congress, the Delegates and Delegates-elect from Alaska and Hawaii, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, including registry fees if registration is required, shall be paid by a lump-sum appropriation to be made to the Post Office Department for that purpose, and the amount of such lump-sum appropriation shall be credited to the Post Office Department as postal revenue.

Approved August 15, 1953.

GPO 862895